

71. *COTURNIX DELEGORGUII* (op. cit. p. 179).
Angoniland. Native name "*Chiuti*."
72. *FRANCOLINUS SHELLYEI* (op. cit. p. 181).
Angoniland. Native name "*Ehokongo*."
73. *FRANCOLINUS JOHNSTONI* (op. cit. p. 182).
Mlanji. Native name "*Chikwelehwese*."
74. *STEPHANIBYX INORNATUS* (op. cit. p. 188).
Mpimbe. Native name "*Ngulengule*."
75. *TOTANUS OCHROPUS* (op. cit. p. 192).
Chilasulo.

XLII.—On two recently discovered Additions to the Genus
Calliste. By P. L. SCLATER, D.Sc., F.R.S.

(Plate XII.)

THE beautiful Tanagers of the genus *Calliste* have been a frequent subject of my studies ever since I began ornithological work, and I feel much indebted to Mr. Walter Rothschild for allowing me to figure two recently described additions to this attractive group from specimens in the Tring Museum.

One of the first papers I ever wrote on birds was a "Synopsis of the Tanagerine Genus *Calliste*," which appeared in Jardine's 'Contributions to Ornithology' for 1851. It contained descriptions of 48 species, which were divided into eight groups, not, however, considered as being even of subgeneric value, but employed solely for convenience of arrangement.

In 1854 I made another list of the species of *Calliste* in my 'Tanagarum Catalogus Specificus,' in which I separated the "*Procnopides*" as a genus. In doing this, however, I think that I made a mistake.

In 1856, in my "Synopsis Avium Tanagrarum," published in the Zoological Society's 'Proceedings,' I took care to reduce "*Procnopis*" to its proper level, as being merely a subdivision of *Calliste*, and made the number of species then known to be 51.

In 1873 the *Callistæ* were again catalogued by Salvin and myself in our 'Nomenclator Avium Neotropicalium,' and 56 valid species were recognised as then known to us.

Lastly, in 1886, the species of *Calliste* were re-examined and characterized in the eleventh volume of the 'Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum.' They were then arranged in 12 sections, and 61 species were recognized as valid.

In 1891 Mr. Allen added to these a sixty-second species by describing *Calliste margaritæ* (Bull. Am. Mus. iii. p. 351) from Chapada, in Matto Grosso. I am not aware of any other species of this genus having been characterized since the publication of the British Museum Catalogue in 1886 until December of last year, when M. le Comte R. de Dalmas sent, through Dr. Bowdler Sharpe, to the British Ornithologists' Club descriptions of two new species recently discovered in the forests of Buenaventura, in the U.S. of Colombia (*Calliste emiliæ* and *C. johannæ*), which were subsequently published in the 'Bulletin' of the B. O. C. (vol. xi. pp. 35, 36). On these two species I will write a few lines to accompany the figures of them now given.

Calliste emiliæ (Plate XII. fig. 1) belongs to Section VI. (group of *C. gyrola*) of the B. M. Catalogue (xi. p. 116), and is a very close ally of *C. lavinia* of Costa Rica and Veragua, from which it differs mainly in its blue throat and more golden nape.

The types of this species were procured, according to Comte de Dalmas, in March and May, 1899, at San José and El Paillon, near Buenaventura. The specimen in the Tring Museum, from which the figure has been taken, was obtained at S. Javier, on the Rio Cachave, in N.W. Ecuador (see Hartert, Nov. Zool. v. p. 477), by Mr. G. Flemming, in July 1900. It is labelled by the collector "♂: iris brown; bill dark brown, below whitish."

Calliste johannæ (Plate XII. fig. 2) belongs to the second section of my arrangement of the genus *Calliste* (Cat. B. B. M. xi. p. 98, group of *C. tricolor*), and is allied to *C. schranki* and *C. florida*, but differs from *C. schranki* in having the crown green instead of bright yellow, and in its bluish-black throat, and from *C. florida* in its bright yellow



1



2

rump and dark throat. It is obviously a very distinct species, as will be seen from the figure.

The types of this species were obtained in May 1899 at El Paillon, near Buenaventura, in the same forest as those of *C. emiliae*. The specimen in the Tring Museum, from which the figure has been taken, was procured by Mr. Mikelta at Paramba, a farm on the western bank of the river Mira, in N.W. Ecuador (*cf.* Hartert, Nov. Zool. v. p. 478), on August 16th, 1898. It is labelled by the collector "♂: iris dark brown; feet bluish; bill dark."

There are also two skins of this species in the British Museum, lately received from the well-known collector Mr. P. O. Simons. They were obtained, in July 1900, at Oroya and Rio Yinimbare, Peru.

XLIII.—*On a few Additions to the Birds of Lucknow**.

By WILLIAM JESSE.

A DISTRICT like that of Lucknow, lying in the centre of territory long in the possession of the British, with a comparatively large European sporting population, civil and military, is not likely to contain much that is novel in ornithology—the more so, as all Northern India has been worked by enthusiasts stirred by the examples of Hodgson, Jerdon, Blyth, and Hume. We can only hope to add a few fresh species to the fauna of the neighbourhood and to gather further information about those already recorded. Much has yet to be learnt regarding migration, both general and local, which may give us clues to meteorological facts of which we are at present ignorant. There is no doubt whatever that mammals and birds—the latter especially—are able in some way to forecast the weather; and, if their yearly wanderings were more accurately observed, it is possible that conclusions drawn therefrom would not prove altogether valueless to the Meteorological Department. Be this as it may, there is much to interest a lover of birds even in such a well-worked spot as the capital of Oudh. That the results of my recent

* For previous notes see *Ibis*, 1896, p. 185; 1897, p. 554; and 1899, p. 344.